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No. 16,994

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917

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required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$6,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,800,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds \$2,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account \$123,230
\$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
\$5,339,229
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, no asset made meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN DUMPHREYS, 30B,
General Manager.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
of Odol.
Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.
When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.
Price \$1.25 per bottle.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Shum Sai To, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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ALL Electric Trains, Pans, Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
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Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
ITALY CONFIDENT.
ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.
MOVING TO THE NEW LINE.
LONDON, Oct. 31.
An Italian official message states:
Engagements occurred yesterday
in the hills at San Daniele del Friuli,
along the Leda Canal, at Pasiar,
Schiavonico and Pozzuolo del
Friuli.
The bravery of our covering units
permitted the other troops to con-
tinue their movement towards the
new line.
GERMAN REPORT.
LONDON, Oct. 31.
A German official message states:
Our movements in the Carnic Alps
continue in accordance with plan.
THE NEW ITALIAN LINE.
LONDON, Oct. 31.
The Tagliamento, on which the
Italians are slowly retiring, is
eighteen miles to the west of Udine
and is at present a broad swollen
torrent.
The rapidity of the enemy's ad-
vance having failed to cut off the
Italian centre and right, an early
pause in the onslaught is now anti-
cipated, owing to the difficulties
of the communications, thus giving
the Italians time to reorganise and carry
out their long-prepared defensive plan
and to avert the danger of being out-
flanked which was obviously the
enemy's object in his march against
the upper reaches of the Tagliamento.
This river, like all rivers in Venetia,
is exposed to an attack from the
mountains. This menace is absent
in the case of the river Adige, which
some critics regard as the true
military frontier of Italy, but the
superiority of Italy's forces, with
French and British help, is expected
to defeat the enemy assault long
before the last resort of retirement
on the Adige is necessary.
FIRST CONNECTED NARRATIVE.
New York, Oct. 31.
The Associated Press Correspondent
at Italian Headquarters sends
the first connected narrative of the
retreat, which bears out General
Cadorna's first despatch, that the
disaster was not due to overwhelm-
ing odds but to the defection of a
portion of one of the Armies guard-
ing a sector where comparatively no
fighting had occurred and where an
attack was so unexpected that the
Italians had little more than an
outpost there.
After the enemy had crossed the
Isonzo, near Tolmino, he was faced
by a range of low mountains with
the Italians' masters of the passes
leading to the eastern regions of
Venetia. Simultaneously, the Aus-
tro-Germans feinted along the whole
Southern Front in order to prevent
the Italians moving reinforcements
to the extreme north.
The bombardment of Gorizia, and
all along the Carso to Montebelluna
was terrific but it was not followed
by infantry advances, which were
clearly awaiting the development of
General Mackensen's turning move-
ment on the north.
The Correspondent testifies to the
fortitude of the main body of Italians
and to General Cadorna's genius in
conducting the retreat, which was
done most skilfully.
AMERICA'S FAITH IN ITALY.
Washington, Oct. 31.
America's faith in Italy is evi-
denced by the Treasury sending Italy
\$250,000,000 with which to pay for
coal and other supplies purchased
from America.
**BRITISH GUNS SUCCESSFULLY
WITHDRAWN.**
LONDON, Oct. 31.
In the House of Commons, Mr.
Macpherson, Parliamentary Secre-
tary to the War Office, confirmed
the report that the British guns on
the Italian Front had been success-
fully withdrawn.
PARIS, Oct. 31.
The Associated Press Correspondent
on the Italian Front, telegraphing
yesterday, states that all the
British batteries were saved but the
men suffered much from the cold
and the torrential rain and hunger
during the retreat.
ITALIAN FAITH IN THE ARMY.
ROME, Oct. 31.
Signor Orlando, the new Premier,
has telegraphed to General Cadorna
assuring him that the faith of the
people in the army and its leadership
is unshaken. The enemy and the
world shall know that the Italians,
in the hour of trial, have settled their
differences and are inexorably re-
solved to free the country from the
invaders.
UNITY OF ITALY STRENGTHENED
BY THE ONSLAUGHT.
ROME, Oct. 31.
The Austro-German onslaught has
failed to disunite the Italians, on
the contrary, it has cemented their in-
ternal unity. The Socialist leaders
have offered the Government their
support and the clerics, who had
been initiated by Signor Sonnino's
criticism of the Papal Note, have
resolved not to protest further.
The Archbishop of Milan, in a
patriotic address, urged fortitude and
discipline.
A manifesto, issued by the Lon-
bard workmen, recalls the German
crimes in Belgium, Serbia and
Rumania and urges the people to
defend their homes.
ITALY'S CONFIDENCE.
MESSAGE TO MR. LLOYD
GEORGE
ROME, Oct. 31.
Signor Orlando, the Premier, has
telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George, saying
that the hearts of the Italian people
beat firm. In this hour of their great-
est trial they reaffirm to Great Britain
their solidarity in the common struggle.
"After fifty years' most ardent
enemy has again put foot on a strip
of Italian soil and, with an enormous effort,
is directing a most formidable struggle
against us. But our spirit does not
waver. If the enemy reckons on
weakening our internal resistance he is
achieving quite the contrary result, for
necessity will unite and strengthen our
nation." The message concludes by
expressing confidence in the bravery of
the army.
ENEMY AEROPLANE VISITS KENT.
LONDON, Oct. 31.
It is officially stated that an
aeroplane crossed the Kentish coast
this morning but did not penetrate
inland. It dropped some bombs on
fields and then made off upon being
engaged by the anti-aircraft guns,
the remainder of the bombs falling in
the sea.
LONDON'S DEFENCES AGAINST
AIRSHIPS
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary
Secretary to the War Office, stated in
the House of Commons that London
possessed guns able to destroy any
Zeppelin at their maximum height.
(Continued on Page 1.)

INTIMATIONS

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.

To be held in the GROUNDS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor on SATURDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Price of Admission:—Adults... 30 cents. Children 10 cents.

all members and associates wearing M.C.L. badges free.

A CHILDREN'S CHINESE PLAY...

PLAY... 3 P.M.

CHILDREN'S BALLET and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT'S...

THE AND REPERFORMERS—LOCKY WELT—AMAR THER—HOUP LA—SWERTS

—useful and attractive articles on the various stalls for children and grown-ups.

Prices moderate. No Chits taken.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1917. 2104

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT EX WAR LOAN OF 1916.

COUPON NO. 2, PAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the PAYMENT of the DIVIDEND DUE on 1st November, 1917 will be made by a provisional coupon.

Application should be presented at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917 when the relative provisional coupon will be issued.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1917. 2240

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters including the loading and unloading of cargo and coal, and warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman Penang Harbour Board, Penang.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1917. 2239

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with good experience as STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted by Shipping Firm.

Apply:—Box 450, C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 1997

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(How Do You Do, Miss Ragtime!... Comic)

(On the Mississippi...)

(Oh, Macintosh!... On the Sands...)

(Patricia... We Must Have a Song About the Isle of Man...)

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"PERFECT" Actual Size.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

RIDICULOUS CHINESE NAMES.

Much fun has been indulged in at the expense of those Chinese who put up signs in English for the behoof of those who know no Chinese. Though their native names are always sensible, sometimes poetic, and never crude, their descriptions of business, in the English language, are ludicrous in the extreme. But such errors are excusable, when we remember that the sign writers and shop owners have never been outside their native land, and have had no opportunities of acquiring English among English-speaking peoples. It is a wonder that they have picked up so much, and that they have acquired such useful scraps, and ends, at all. Chinese who have emigrated and others who had local training, display a remarkable aptitude for mastering other languages than their own, and they use them with great facility and accuracy.

What of foreigners in Shanghai? They have an advantage over Chinese who have never been outside the confines of their own land, inasmuch as they hear the Chinese language spoken daily, and have every chance of avoiding similar pitfalls to those into which Chinese stumble who have never been in England or America. How few foreigners here know Chinese, and yet many indulge in sneers at Chinese who attempt English. How many of them are able to understand their own sercants or assistants who speak Chinese only? They prefer the vicious lingua known as pidgin English. Some have a bowing acquaintance with a few words, such as "man man" which they think means "to stop" whereas it means "go slowly."

I remember an irate Briton swearing at a ricksha coolie, and, fearing something worse, I offered my services as interpreter, and John Bull raved because "this d-d fool does not speak a word of English." I explained to the coolie what His Excellency had said, and the reply was quite apologetic. "But is not this China?" Just imagine a Chinaman behaving with such vulgarity in London, and complaining of a London cabby that the "d-d fool did not speak Chinese." What would the cabby not have said! Take the foreign shop signs or names of firms in Shanghai. Are they any better than those of the Chinese that have given cause for so much fun? Assuredly not. The names of Chinese and Japanese firms are in the very best style and taste. Further, the English used by Chinese conveys an idea of the nature of the business carried on, in spite of its faulty

nature. But I defy any Chinaman ever to discover the meaning of a large number of signs so proudly displayed by many foreign firms in Shanghai. Notably are many of them utterly devoid of sense or meaning, but some are grotesque and silly in the extreme. Being in China one would have expected such crudities and absurdities to be easily avoided.

Some foreign firms have adopted the Chinese custom, viz., without any regard for the names of individuals concerned in the business, they have adopted "hong names," which have a meaning, often of a very beautiful nature, and never misleading but they are too few.

The Chinese have a proverb which says that "the two highest men are Mr. Profit and Mr. Ambition." It is remarkable that among the names translated by so many foreign firms in Shanghai the character for "Untold profit" appears in innumerable instances. Take the following out of a much larger list, as examples, and remember, they are names of foreign firms as they describe themselves in Chinese: "One hundred profits," "Untold profits," "We control profits," "Profits are coming," "We plan to make profits," "Our profits are good-looking," "It is natural that firms here should aim at making profit, for is not that the main object of their business, but to declare to all and sundry so unblushingly this to be their aim is amusing to Chinese. Just fancy a firm calling itself in English, "Messrs. Virtuous Profits," or "Profits in time of peace, and Company,"—yet we have such in this town.

In other cases the combinations of characters, means the most absurd nonsense. One man calls himself "Love, vomit, Mongol and scholar"—what on earth does he mean? Another has adopted the firm name of "We are a hundred presidents" and this is not from any of the small American states. Another is quite unconscious of the humor displayed by its hong name of "Ah, honey, intelligent, receive." One says it is "Waves of the sea that make essays" whilst we have further, "We love ceremony," "Fly away" (this is not a garage company). "Thoughts nourished by sand," "We worship ears" and a kindred one calls itself "One hundred ears!" One of the least complimentary is "We are univally stupid," but since it is self-inflicted, we do not complain. Mrs. Helmet and peace—this is not a lady. Eagle winnowing. Muttering nourishment. Our boots are victim and plumes. We have a new. An individual which would have been better said to be "Laughing Buddha" and so on.

another calls itself "The old laughing one," presumably at the profits it makes. "The old servant, summer." "The clothes boss is at the door." "The great stag." "Handsome in due time"—not a hairdressers. "We benefit China"—this is good news for the stuff sold is soap. "Then we have 'Heavenly Horse,' 'Horse and the Sea,' 'Horse teaches here,' 'Horse is boss here,' Or, 'Mr. South Gate,' 'Eight palms of profits'—there must be several members of the firm: "I finished my father's profits," so, appeals for more for himself: "Life is a bubble"—quite worthy of Tennyson: "Loquacious pen"—not an editor: "Palm, hemp, pills"—not doctors: "We hold virtue like clothes"—to be changed at will we suppose.

The pity of it is that the firms who have adopted such names are quite oblivious of the mirth they cause to all Chinese, and of the contempt with which they are regarded by educated Chinese.

How came they to adopt such ludicrous and senseless names? Ask "Number One Toy or the compradore." And now we all desire to capture trade in China. Does anyone in his senses think that such names as I have quoted, and there are dozens more equally absurd, can give any adequate idea to the Chinaman of the nature of the business carried on, or gain any respect for firms which are so lost to a true appreciation of Chinese learning and custom as to tarnish themselves in this fashion? No wonder the Chinese laugh! And rightly so. And before we sweep the mud from before our neighbours' houses, let us first sweep clean our own gates. As the Chinese proverb has it. Then we shall not have a lawyer dubbing himself "The Hon. Classic" or of another saying that he is "An ury scholar," or of a certain association saying that it is "All kingdom foreign guns striking target company." Or a certain light-giving company called itself, "The spontaneous light house" which is not, or a broker saying that he is "A bill of exchange like an arm of the sea," or a jeweller calling himself "A crow that is a scholar." And so forth.—(From "The Eastern Critic.")

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body. WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain-nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

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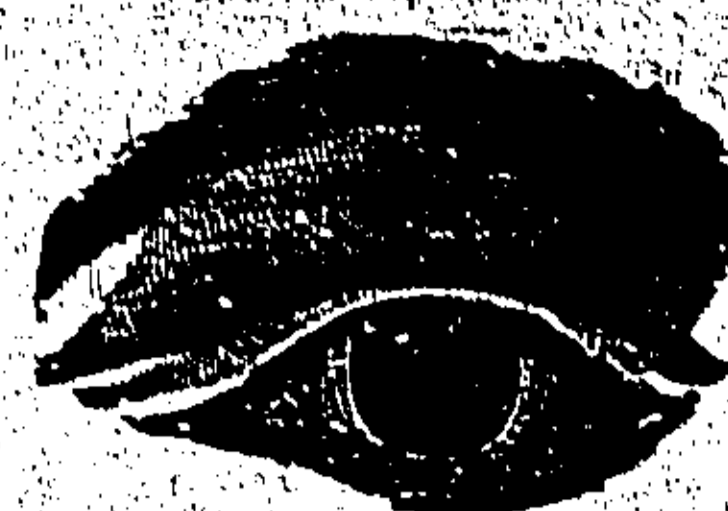
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	130	50	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	40	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	110	40	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	110	40	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	110	40	10	10	10
TAKOKEIT					
Consolidated Dock	110	40	10	10	10
ABERDEEN					
Patent Dock, C	110	40	10	10	10

TOWN OFFICE
JUNIOR BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Leadenhall Street, HONGKONG.

L. H. DYER, M.S. M.L.N.L. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. A. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 2nd November, 1917, at 5.30 p.m., at Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay, A few well known

RACE PONIES.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1917. 2242

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience Sale.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1917. 2247

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

25 CASES OF SALAD OIL (New Cargo—only just arrived).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1917. 2248

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 5th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at No. 24, Lyndhurst Terrace

THE WHOLE OF THE

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

contained therein.

Comprising—

HALL:—Massive blackwood inlaid Side Table with Arm-chairs to match, Flower stands, Flower bowls, Portiers, Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and Chairs, Corbel, Silk Curtains, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc., or Lane Crawford & Co. Two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate, Cutlery, Table Glass, Blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—Exquisitely Carved, Harrywood Boudoir Suite, Bookcases, Escriptoire, Cabinet and Tray, Teak Mahogany stained Bed-room Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattress, a Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lure and Silk, Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamel Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford & Co.), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass, Autograph by M. de la Roche (Practically New) with Records.

Cottage Piano "Moutrie"

Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New).

Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records.

Combination Safe.

Treadle Sewing Machine "Singer"

Electrically new.

Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans.

Table Lamps.

Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.

Terms:—Cash.

On view from Thursday, 8th November.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2249

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 2nd November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelains and China, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamp, Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs, several sets Ivory Billiard Balls and 1 16-Bore Sporting Gun.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2252

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPS.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several Cases "Heather Dew" Whisky

"Fine Old Sherry"

"Peach Brandy," &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2246

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SIX CASES

WHITE COTTON REEL THREAD, (slightly damaged).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1917. 2252

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 6th November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, a quantity of Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., &c., and a quantity of Music.

PIANO by Collard & Collard.

Shiedmayer & Soehnle, Stuttgart.

W. Schenlein & Co., Berlin.

Popular Songs, &c. (New)

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1917. 2251

STORY OF THE SAVING OF PARIS.

BLIND GENERAL EXPLAINS THE WONDERFUL MARNE VICTORY.

Paris, Sept. 2.

This week is the week of anniversaries of the great historic days of the battle of the Marne, reminiscences of which are avidly sought by all Frenchmen. One of the principal actors in the tremendous drama, General Manoury, has confided a few of his impressions to a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien."

The General, the victor of the Ourcq, is now blind as the result of a wound, and lives in retirement in his estate in Beaune. He relates how General Gallieni, the Governor of Paris, sent for him in those first days of September and exclaimed: "Manoury, Paris must be saved. I'll give you all the troops you need," and Manoury describes the magic effect of his own short order to his army. "The retreat is ended. Now rightabout and forward."

The tired, discouraged soldiers sprang to the attack with irresistible dash. General Manoury has a word to say on the question so often raised: Why did the Germans retreat when Paris seemed already in their grasp? He says:—

"There was no miracle. The Germans retreated for the simple reason that they were beaten. To speak of the Ourcq alone, von Kluck retreated because on September 6 General de Lamaze, with his reserve divisions, routed the army corps which von Kluck had left in the neighbourhood of Meaux as a covering. That was what decided the victory. The Germans abandoned their march on Paris because they could not continue it. There is no mystery about that."

ENEMY CHASED 90 MILES

"Surprise has been expressed that we did not push on our success further. Shortness of munitions and lack of cavalry have been mentioned in explanation. As regards the Sixth Army, which I commanded, that is incorrect. I was not short of munitions, and did not stop until I had pursued the enemy for more than 90 miles.

"Paris had been saved, and von Kluck had stopped his retreat to take shelter in positions of which the defence had been already carefully prepared in peace time.

"Of this I am certain, and I have irrefutable proofs of it. On our own ground, in time of peace, the Germans had chosen and prepared positions which formed a formidable defensive line. Then began the siege war. We had been privileged to fight in the open country as of yore."

"In that form of warfare, which I hope will shortly recur, our troops will always be victorious, not that stupid vanity leads us to, underestimate the enemy, but because our soldiers, who know why they are fighting, and who have accepted the war as a misfortune which must be surmounted, will always be superior in open country to the enemy, whose moral depression increases in proportion to the duration of a struggle which had been represented to him as an opportunity of fruitful rapine and easy triumph."

YOU REMEMBER



THEY ARE RETURNING

on SATURDAY, Nov. 10th

PASSED BY THE NONSENSOR

PLAN AT

MOULTRIE'S.

PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Get in early and avoid the crush.

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,

the 8th November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Comprising:—

Blankets, Counterpane, Sheets, &c.

Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge, good quality, Paris Holland, White Laid, Long Cloth, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Socks, Lacy Socks, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.

Also

Suit Cases and a few pairs Gents' Boots and Shoes.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1917. 2253

A NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—I am directed to send you the attached correspondence in connection with the establishment in London of a National War Museum.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed a local Committee of which the members are:—

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock.

The Hon. Mr. Anton.

and the undersigned.

I shall be glad to receive any suggestions with regard to contributions from this Colony to the National Museum.—I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. B. C. ROSS.

Secretary to the Local Committee.

National War Museum.

(Enclosure in Circular dated 29th May, 1917.)

NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM,

H.M. Office of Works,

Storey's Gate,

Westminster, S.W.

12th April, 1917.

Sir,—The enclosed leaflet is being widely circulated throughout the Navy and the Army. I am instructed by the National War Museum to ask that the attention of the Governors of the Colonies and Colonies in all parts of the British Empire may be called to it, and that it may be sent to them with a covering letter pointing out as follows:—

1.—That the National War Museum will be very incomplete if it does not illustrate both by documents and material exhibits the war activities of all parts of the British Empire as well as of British subjects resident in Foreign Countries.

2.—That enemy propaganda has been a very widespread phenomenon and that the evidences of it from all parts of the world will form an important contribution towards the material to be handled by future historians.

3.—That files of important or characteristic journals covering the period of the War will be a valuable contribution to the Museum Library as well as all books, pamphlets, and other publications dealing with the War, or with economic or other conditions arising out of it.

4.—That illustrative photographic material will be very acceptable.

5.—That a branch of the Museum is to be devoted to the work of women for the War.

6.—That the formation of local committees in as many centres as possible to co-operate with the Museum authorities may be a good way to further this patriotic movement.—I am, &c.

(Sd.) MARTIN CONWAY,

Director-General, National War Museum.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street.

NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

The War Cabinet has accepted the proposal of Sir Alfred Mond (First Commissioner of Works) to establish a Museum in London commemorative of the War. The needful preliminary steps having been taken and a nucleus organization set up, it is necessary to obtain the co-operation of every member of the fighting forces of both services at the earliest possible moment. Only by such co-operation can the desired result be attained. His Majesty the King has been pleased to express his sympathy with the proposed War Museum and he trusts that it may be made thoroughly representative of the achievements of all units engaged in the War, both in the combatant and non-combatant services.

The Museum, besides in the first instance illustrating as fully as possible the operations of the Navy all over the world and of the Army on all the fronts, will be arranged as to set forth the activities and accomplishments of the several units, and special attention will be paid to the record of ships and regiments. There will be sections devoted to the forces of each of the Dominions. There will also be a section illustrative of Women's Work.

By private and public initiative similar enterprises have been set on foot in Allied and in Enemy Countries. It is not desirable that the historian of the future should have to go abroad to pursue his studies in German Museums through lack of material provided at home. The length of time that has already passed since the beginning of the War and the consequent transfer into private hands of countless memorials of priceless value for the future, render the generous co-operation of such owners essential. This is especially true in respect of documents of all kinds. Life on shipboard and in the trenches produces a transient literature and art of its own. The Museum should possess all the ship and trench magazines, journals, poems, popular songs, characteristic private letters, writings, sketches, caricatures, maps, and so forth. The Admiralty, the War Office, and the Ministry of Munitions will deposit in the Museum a large mass of official exhibits, but such an assemblage will be a dead accumulation unless it be vitalized by contributions expressive of the action, the experience, the colour, and the glamour of individual life. The War Museum has been planned to be a living thing.

often falls down their lives for their country in the performance, must be commemorated by their portraits. The photographic record of persons and places must be as complete as possible.

Much that would have been of great value to the National Collection is already destroyed; more is in imminent peril of destruction. A general co-operation is needed to preserve everything that can be saved. Models of particular parts of the front are made to serve the needs of the day and cast aside when they have performed their purpose. Every one of them is wanted. Men employ their enforced leisure in making all kinds of memorials; gifts of such representative souvenirs will be valued. The light side of things should be illustrated as well as the frightful tragedy of War.

When peace returns and men are back at home the years will pass and memory of the great days and adventures through which they lived will grow dim. It is the purpose of the Museum to be a place which they can visit with their comrades, their friends, or their children, and there revive the past and behold again the great guns and other weapons with which they fought, the uniforms they wore, pictures and models of the ships and trenches and dog-days in which weary hours were spent, or of positions which they carried and ground every yard of it memorable to them. They will then be glad to look up the likenesses of the men they knew, some of whom it may be, fell fighting beside them. The best possible result will be desired by all. Let all co-operate heartily and it will be attained.

(Signed) MARTIN CONWAY,

Director-General of the National War Museum.

Temporary Offices,

H.M. Office of Works,

Storey's Gate,

Westminster, S.W.

(Enclosure in Circular despatch, dated 9th August, 1917.)

MEMORANDUM.

The scope of the assistance which the Committee of the National War Museum hope to receive from their fellow-countrymen resident abroad has been somewhat enlarged since our previous communication was written. We are now anxious for the generous co-operation of our Governors and Administrators to secure, not only documentary and published evidence of the war activities of British subjects in our Dominions and Colonies, but also "exhibits" relating to the War as it affects those countries.

For example, we should much like the Museum to possess complete collections, so far as possible, of Government proclamations, recruiting posters, handbills, war music, war pictures and engravings, war postage-stamps and postcards, Red Cross emblems, flag-day souvenirs issued in the various countries and colonies affected directly or indirectly by the war.

We are anxious also to include specimens of enemy propaganda, documents, stamps, etc., these are often obtainable in neutral countries.

And, as we are particularly anxious to interest the children of the present and future generations in the Museum as a whole, it has been decided to devote a section to war-toys and models, picture-books, and similar attractions. If these, too, could be collected and sent, through the official channels, to the National War Museum, we should be deeply obliged.

To make the collections as complete as possible we would venture to suggest to Colonial Governors and Administrators that they should circulate their subordinate officials, asking them to look out for and purchase for us local specimens of the above catalogue of articles (if never means complete) which are never likely to reach the capital city of the country.

It only remains to be added that the authorities of the Museum will, of course, pay for all purchases made within reason.

(N.B.—Nothing expensive is wanted unless it is both rare and important, and that all parcels and bills should be sent to:—

THE SECRETARY,

National War Museum,

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

Today's Advertisements

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON LTD.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned RESUMES
CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1917. 2286

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned RESUMES
CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1917. 2287

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned RESUMES
CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1917. 2288

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
M/V "GLENGYLE" Arrived
26th October 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified
that owing to an OUTHREAK of
FIRE immediately on the arrival of the
above vessel, AVERAGE BOND will be
required to be signed, but no deposits
will be collected at present.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents, The "GLENGYLE" Line Ltd.,
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1917. 2289

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.
3.30 p.m.—Auction of Race Ponies at
the H.K. Jockey Club Stables,
Causeway Bay.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Fox Terrier
Pups at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Whisky, Sherry
Brandy etc. and Salad Oil at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Reel Thread at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League
Sale of Work and Entertainment.
2 p.m.—Cricket Match on H.K.C.C.
Ground—Club v. R.G.A.
MONDAY, Nov. 5.—
Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6.—
Election Day in the U.S.A.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Black-
wood Ware, Pictures, Pianos etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8.—
2 p.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous
Goods (Dress Materials, Serves, Silk
Socks, Perfumery etc.) at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9 & SATURDAY, 10.—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, Bed Linen, Gramophones,
Cut-glass, etc. etc. at No. 23,
Lyndhurst Terrace.
SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—
King of Italy's birthday (1859).
MONDAY, Nov. 12.—
General Holiday.

BRIDGE SCORES

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

For One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The China Mail, Ltd.

1, Wyndham Street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

November 10th has been fixed for
the formal opening of the Provisional
Senate at Peking.

Exchange opened unchanged this
morning, 2/11½ on demand; but at
8.15 p.m. dropped a farthing, 2/11 on
demand.

It is stated that the Chinese Minis-
try of Navy under "Duke" Keng is
planning for additional equipment. An
appropriation of \$3,000,000 is being
asked for.

The late Mr. G. H. Medhurst, a
director of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., for-
merly in charge of the firm's interests
in Hongkong, left property of the gross
value of £23,874.

Dr. Horie, the Japanese expert
whose engagement was denied by the
Minister of Finance, has begun at
Peking his series of lectures to the
Commission for the Study of Currency
and Finance.

Investigations at Peking contin-
ue, have substantiated the
accusation of the Opium Prohibition
Union that local officials are responsible
for the widespread planting of poppies
in the regions of Suiyuan. Shen Pa-
hang, ex-Taoist of Suiyuan-Tao, who is
indicted for encouraging the planting
of opium for private profit, has been
referred to the Commission for punish-
ment.

MILITARY OPERATIONS
IN CHINA.

Peking telegrams state that the
Government has received a telegram
from the authorities in Szechuan
tating that the First Division is attack-
ing Loochow; the Second Division is
attacking Nioikong, and the Third
Division is attacking Wingwei.

The Government Gazette announces
that the Yunnanese have evacuated
Nioikong, and that a decisive battle
will be fought between Loochow and
Tselancheng. The Yunnanese had only
a small force at Nioikong, and were
actually driven out. The Yunnanese
main force is stationed between Loochow
and Tselancheng.

The Government is optimistic regard-
ing Szechuan, believing that the
Szechuanese troops can successfully
resist the Yunnanese.

The Military Commander at Szechuan
telegraphs that both Nioikong and
Weiyeu have been recaptured.

There is not much news regard-
ing the military operations in
Hunan, as the Government troops
are taking up defensive positions
awaiting reinforcements, while the
Kwongsi troops are unable to
undertake any offensive owing to the
sudden change in the situation in
Kwangtung (meaning, we presume,
change brought about by the dismissal
of the Tschun).

The newspapers report that General
Lung Chai Kwong has sent a delegate
to the Capital to consult the
Government with a view to his
being appointed Inspecting Commis-
sioner of the Two Kwang (in place of
General Lu Ying Ting), and Liang Shu
Yu as Mining Director of the two
Provinces.

General Lung Chai Kwong has tele-
graphed that he is holding his troops
at the disposal of the Government at
Peking.

It is stated that General Tam Ho
Ming, Tschun of Kwangsi, and now
commanding the reinforcements sent
to Hunan will also be dismissed. This
is stated to be in accordance with the
Government's plan to check the power of
General Lu Ying Ting.

It is also reported that Lung Sai
Chai, Defence Commissioner of
Kumchow and Luichow, will act against
Chao Bing Kwan (the dismissed
Tschun of Canton).

The Government is stated to be
greatly offended by the receipt of
demands from the military party at
Kinin regarding the appointment of
officials in the provinces, and regards
their attitude as rebellious.

GENERAL LU YING TING.

We have been officially informed that
Inspector-General Lu Ying-ting of Ling-
chow will leave Manning for Wuchow
to-day, in order to be in close touch
with the present situation. General Lu
expects to make an inspection tour of
important districts in the two provinces.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an
accident, but it is not impossible to
be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain-
Exterminator is not only a powerful
remedy for all kinds of pain, but it is
also a powerful remedy for all kinds of
accidents. It is a powerful remedy for
all kinds of accidents, and it is a
powerful remedy for all kinds of
accidents.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

A Chinese, who was formerly employed
at the Kwong On Cheong firm at
Berkeley Street, was charged at the
Magistracy this morning, with the
larceny of an oil press, the shop furniture,
a quantity of rice, ground nut oil and
groceries from the Kwong On Cheong
firm between the 8th September and
2nd October, the total value of the
goods being \$900.

Mr. Grist appeared for the defence.
He stated that the complainant was the
manager of the firm who, sometime ago,
embezzled money and goods from the
firm, and ran away. The owner, when
he came back, found everything in a
muddle. Mr. Grist stated that after
the evidence had been heard, he would
probably file a charge against the com-
plainant and apply for a warrant of
arrest against him.

His Worship, Mr. Wood, adjourned
the case until next Tuesday fixing bail
at \$1,000.

HAWKING LIZARDS—A CURE
FOR COUGHS.

A bearded old Chinese was charged
before Mr. Wood this morning with
hawking without a license.

Defendant stated that he was very
poor and had nobody to support him in
his old age. He was alone, his sons
having all emigrated to different parts
of the world, and he had to find
his own living.

Questioned as to his stock-in-trade,
defendant said he sold lizards at a few
cents each. They were used as a cure
for coughs.

His Worship dismissed defendant
with a caution.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A
MARINE HAWKER.

A marine hawker was charged before
Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the
larceny of a quantity of steel wire, the
property of the China Light and Power
Co., at Kowloon.

Detective Sgt. Fallon stated that
the defendant was arrested on the 30th
ultimo, with the wire in his possession.
The Police made enquires and found
that the wire belonged to the China
Light and Power Co. The wire had
been stolen during last month. When
arrested the defendant stated he picked
up the stuff at Mongkok.

The case was adjourned.

CHINESE CONSTABLES CHARGED
WITH MISCONDUCT.

Three Chinese constables were
charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this
afternoon with "misconducting" them-
selves as members of the Hongkong
Police force; and a Chinese watchman of
s.s. Nam Hai, charged with illegally
aiding and abetting them in their mis-
conduct.

Mr. Mattingly appeared for the first
defendant, and Mr. Davidson appeared
for the watchman.

Evidence was given by the com-
plainant who stated that he was a new
arrival in the Colony. He came from
Victoria B. C. and was going to Kowloon.
Yesterday at about 4 p.m. he
and two friends went to the s.s. Nam
Hai, by which steamer he intended to
leave. He was stopped by the three
constables who had his luggage
examined. The first defendant found
a couple of big knives in one of
the boxes and wanted to arrest com-
plainant. At this moment, the ship's
watchman came up and suggested that
he should pay \$10 to the constable who
would then let him off. He was at first
unwilling, but eventually was induced
to part with \$7 in Chinese 20-cent
pieces. His knives were restored to
him, with the advice that they should be
thrown into the harbour. A little
while later a European detective came
to the ship. Complainant reported the
matter to him, with the result that the
defendants were arrested.

After further evidence was heard
His Worship adjourned the case to
next Saturday at 11.30 a.m.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MEN
NEEDED BY R.F.C.

The Secretary of the War Office makes
the following announcement:
Recent reports from the battle front
illustrate the extent to which the Allies
maintain superiority in the air, thanks
to the bravery of our airmen and the
skilled organization of the work of
construction and repair at home and in
the field. To keep this superiority further
great efforts are needed, and the Royal
Flying Corps is seeking men, skilled
and unskilled, for its various branches.
Men over age are not excluded from the
corps, which offers very interesting em-
ployment and a splendid future. For
further particulars about the Corps,
write to the Recruiting Officer, R.F.C.,
at the following address:

THE KAISER'S SECRET
DIPLOMACY.

DISCLOSURES BY M. ISVOLSKY.

The Times of September 14th publishes
an interesting interview with M. Isvolsky,
the former Russian Ambassador in Paris,
in connection with the disclosures re-
garding the projected occupation of
Danish territory by Germany and Russia
in the event of war with a "foreign
Power," which could only mean England,
into which France was to be drawn. In
that year, 1904, M. Isvolsky was Russian
Minister at Copenhagen. The following
is M. Isvolsky's account of what took
place at Björkö.

"Willam II. handed the Tsar a draft
treaty of defensive alliance between
Germany and Russia. This treaty was
expressly directed against Great Britain.
It provided for the admission of the French
Republic, Russia being invested with the
period of inducing her ally to join in
Nicholas II. probably hesitated before
signing. We know little or nothing,
but the fact is signified at Björkö, the
treaty brought by the German Emperor.
The Tsar, to give me the words of the
Minister for Foreign Affairs. As the
Emperor William insisted on a counter-
signature beside that of the Sovereign,
the Tsar ordered Admiral Direl, an old
courtier of his immediate entourage, to
add his signature. The Admiral executed
the order. It is even said that he
could not read the text of the document
as the Emperor covered it with his
hand."

Dealing with his conversation with
the Kaiser at Copenhagen, M. Isvolsky
says he entered such a state of ex-
haustion during the Imperial visit by Baron
von Schin to the German Legation. At that
time he was in profound ignorance of
what had occurred at Björkö. M. Isvolsky
declares the Kaiser's account to be a
very arbitrary interpretation of what
he said.

I could never have spoken to him of a
Russian invasion of Denmark, for nobody
dreamed of such a thing, still less of a
 Russo-German invasion with a view to
protecting Denmark against an English
attack. The diplomatists at Copen-
hagen I was the very last who could
have expressed myself on Danish
neutrality in the manner indicated by
the Kaiser, for it was I who, as Russian
Minister to Denmark, had negotiated
the passage of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's
Fleet through the Great Belt.

I have, however, continued M. Isvolsky,
a very clear recollection of my conver-
sation with the Kaiser at Copenhagen at
the end of July, 1905. I was greatly
struck by the existence of William II.
in explanation to me the necessity for an
alliance between Russia, Germany, and
France. A true guarantee of peace, of
a solidly established peace, would be,
said in the close collaboration of the
three great Continental Powers; such
an alliance would ensure the peace of
Europe, and assure the blessings of
peace to the world for ever.

Challenged by the Emperor to give
my opinion, I said:—
"Sir, I have followed very attentively
the explanation your Majesty has been
good enough to give me, and I have
realized the vast scheme
appears to me quite impossible."

"And why, I pray?" interrupted the
Emperor, rather impatiently.
"Sir, because France will never con-
sent to enter such an alliance."
"You think so; and why would she
not consent?"

"Because there is between France and
Germany a question which has not been
settled."

"Which?"
"That of Alsace-Lorraine."
"I beg your pardon, it is settled."
"Sir, I do not follow."
"Certainly it is settled. In the
Morocco affair I threw down the gaun-
let to France. France declined to pick
it up. Therefore she refused to fight me.
Consequently the question of Alsace-
Lorraine no longer exists between us."

What could I reply, asks M. Isvolsky,
to such a *bourade*, which after all per-
haps was no *bourade* though it clearly
showed William's state of mind.

The impression grew on me when he
developed the idea that France must, so
to speak, be forced to accept a Russo-
German alliance, and in any case be
brought in willy-nilly.

Such was my conversation with the
Emperor William in July, 1905. I had
reason subsequently to remember it.

BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL.

THE LATEST GERMAN
PREDICTION.

The Bern correspondent of the
"Morning Post" telegraphed last month
that German experts have fixed a new
date on which England will be
"infallibly brought to her knees" by
German submarines. The Vienna
"Reichspost," learns from Berlin that
Wilhelm Möller, a chief engineer in the
Vulkan shipbuilding works, has published
a pamphlet in which he deals with
the whole question.

He gives a full account of British
shipping, explains "how much
tonnage is required for the military
purpose, and how much is necessary to
supply the British Islands with vital
necessaries, and he comes to the conclusion
that if German submarines continue to
sink an average of only 450,000 tons
per month England will on February 1,
1918, have no ships at her disposal to
supply people with food. Möller gives
February 1, next, as the ultimate date
on which England's fate will be sealed,
notwithstanding the unprecedented
might of her navy, but he would not
be surprised if England gave in before.

(The weakness of this prediction is
that German submarines are not sinking
450,000 tons a month. Mr. Lloyd George
in his speech in the House of Commons on
August 16th said:—"Our net losses dur-
ing the last six months, that is, since
the beginning of the unrestricted sub-
marine campaign, so far from being
450,000 to 500,000 tons, are under 200,000
tons per month. If the August figures
continue at the same rate of loss as we
have experienced during the last four
months, the total loss during the months
of July and August would be at the
rate of 175,000 tons a month. That
leaving the whole of the six months
we have only lost half what the German
claim. At the present rate, we are only
losing 175,000 tons a month. The German
claim is a very serious distortion of
fact, and I should like to point this out
to the House, as it is a very serious
distortion of fact.")

GERMANY AS COLONIZERS.

POLAND AND INDIA: THE MORAL.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* in
a recent article draws a comparison
between German and British methods of
colonization. Speaking of Poland, the
journal says:—
"We have freed her from corruption,
dirt, and epidemics, and we did it too
thoroughly after the German manner.
But with what result?"

The journal, then, turns to India and
proceeds:—
"A Prussian official of high rank who
has travelled half over the world describes
with some humour things he had seen in
Benares. There all manner of human
beings beth together in the hallowed
waters of the Ganges, including lepers
and sound. Animals held sacred are per-
mitted to add their quota to the holy
waters of the river, which thousands
drink with fervour and devotion. There
you have the British. It is a matter of
perfect indifference to him what an
Indian does, so long as he has his own
healthy quarters to live in, and his pure
drinking and bathing water laid on."
Now, if Benares were German what
should we do? First of all, we should
forbid Indians to drink the contaminated
waters of the Ganges. Secondly, we
should prohibit all bathing in it for sick.
And then? A rising would follow of the
indignant and outraged Indian popula-
tion.

We are acting on exactly the same
principle in Poland. Whoever knows
the Poles knows that they have revelled
in their dirt for centuries. It has be-
come a tradition with them. But as
soon as we come along a thousand pro-
hibitions bar their liberty, and instead
of gratitude, we meet with grumbling
and discontent. We build water systems
that will last for centuries. The Poles
rejoice us with laughter at the poor
Germans. We organize a school system,
even a university, to meet a "burning
desire for education on the part of the
Poles. The Poles look on with a grin
and when our work is done, rudely show
us the door. We build, yes indeed, what
do we not build! Always with the same
good-humoured thoroughness, and rupp
in the best cases only sneers and in-
gratitude. What an ungrateful people,
we say, not having learnt even in this
war that it is not our business to impose
changes on peoples which we may call
improvements, but which they don't
need, and which only make us ridiculous
in their eyes."—*Reuter*.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin.
D.S.P. (R.).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.
Monday, November 5th.—Nos. 3 and 4
Platoons, and all Recruits.

Tuesday, November 6th.—Nos. 5 and 6
Platoons. Also No. 2 Section (at Water
Police Station). Also Ambulance Platoon
at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, November 7th.—No. 2
Platoon.

Thursday, November 8th.—Nos. 7 and
8 Ambulance Platoons.

Friday, November 9th.—No. 1 Section
and all Recruits.

HARBOUR PATROLS.
Harbour Patrols may now wear Winter
Uniform on Patrol duty.

WHISTLES AND CHAINS.
Are to be worn at all times with
uniform.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Band Practices for November.—Tues-
day November 6th, Friday November 9th,
Tuesday November 13th, Friday Novem-
ber 16th, Wednesday November 21st, and
Tuesday November 27th.

Orchestra Practices.—Mondays, Nov.
5th, 19th and 26th.

Clarinet Class.—Wednesdays, Nov.
7th and 14th, and Tuesdays, Nov. 20th,
at RECREATION MASS.

A Requiem Mass will be held at the
Roman Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. on
Saturday, November 3rd, for the repose
of the souls of those who have died in
the War.

All Catholic members of the Force
wishing to attend will parade in uniform
with Helmets at Central Station at 7.15
a.m. sharp, and report to Chief Inspector
D'Almeida.

By Order,
T. F. HOGAN,
A.S.P. (R.).

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v.
R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club
on their ground on Saturday 3rd Novem-
ber, 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Fawcett (Capt.),
V. D. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. R.
Colands, P. Jacks, F. E. Jockland, R.
Kennedy, M. N. Maas, Lieut. Col. Morgan,
Lieut. H. E. Murray, F. Sutcliffe.

MR. W. J. BRYAN A CONVERT
TO WAR.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, who left
President Wilson's Cabinet because of
his pronounced pacifism, announced at
Chicago recently that he had been con-
verted. Henceforth, he says, he will
support President Wilson through thick
and thin, recognizing as he does that
pacifist ranks are not just as dangerous
to the Commonwealth as pro-Germans
or anarchists. Mr. Bryan admits that
the atrocities of the Germans and their
duplicitous in their dealings with the
United States are responsible for his
change of conviction, and his desire
henceforth to work with all his might to
defeat the open enemy of mankind.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

When you have a bad cold you want
a remedy that will not only give you
relief, but effect a prompt and permanent
cure. That is why Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy is so popular. It acts on nature's
plan, relieves the inflamed, irritated
throat, opens the congested passages,
and the expectorated mucus is loosened.
This remedy is sold by all druggists and
grocers, and is a household necessity.

AMERICA IN EARNEST.

The following is a leading article of

the *Times* Weekly of September 1st.
We print in this issue articles by L.
Northcliffe on "The Americans at War,"
and also appear in the Philadelphia
Public Ledger. They tell something
the most colossal war preparations ever
made in history. That story must in-
terest all whom the greatness of human
effort excites and attracts, while to the
combatants it is full of promise or of
fear. Immense as are the preparations
needed to put the largest and the most
powerful of civilized nations on a war-foot-
ing, they are being pressed forward with
a rapidity which astonishes even those
who best know the enterprise and the
vigour of the American people. Gifts of
rapid and thorough organization have
been the secret of their extror-
dinary success in countless depart-
ments of manufacture and of commerce;
and these gifts are nowhere so priceless
as in making ready for a great war.

They have not failed the Republic in
the past. She has suffered from plenty
of mistakes. That was inevitable. "The
man who does not make mistakes never
makes anything," is, we believe, an
outcome of American wisdom. They
have been, Lord Northcliffe tells us,
the mistakes from which we have suffered
and from some of which we continue to
suffer after three years of discipline in
the hard school of war. "But, mistakes
notwithstanding, the work goes on,
and goes on with gathering force and
with gathering speed. *Northcliffe* writes,
"The American people are not only
causes to account in part for improvement
in both respects, but the change is due to
moral causes as well. The letter from a
New York business man which Mrs.
Wharton sends us confirms the explana-
tion which underlies the whole of the
absorbing story. Lord Northcliffe tells
us: "There is no question at all," this
American citizen declares, "that the
seriousness of the war is at last being
realized, and he goes on to express his
surprise that in a land so accustomed
to peace and so untrammelled by con-
stitution and other war measures should be taken
as a matter of course." This is exactly
the conclusion which Lord Northcliffe
has independently reached. "Conscrip-
tion," he says, is working as smoothly as
the Declaration of Independence. "The
war hourly becomes more and more a
part of the visible public life."

It has taken outward form in the
million and a half of men—more than
half of them furnished by voluntary
enlistments to the army, training in
the sixteen vast city camps; in the huge
vats of money—\$125,000,000 for aeroplanes
and \$237,000,000 for merchant ships, to
name a couple of items; in the loans of
\$4,000,000 to the Allies; and, not
least, in the readiness of the people to
sacrifice. "There is no question at all,"
this American citizen declares, "that the
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stitution and other war measures should be taken
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the conclusion which Lord Northcliffe
has independently reached. "Conscrip-<

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF DR. MICHAELIS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Oct. 31. A message from Berlin confirms that Dr. Michaelis has resigned the Chancellorship which has been offered to Dr. Hertling, the Bavarian Premier. The latter is considering the offer.

UNFAVOURABLE COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31. The prospect of the Chancellorship being taken by the aged Bavarian Professor, Dr. Hertling, is unfavourably received by the German Press and is regarded as an effort by the Kaiser to win over the powerful Centre Party in the coming struggle with the Reichstag over the famous peace resolution, the adoption of which by Dr. Michaelis was responsible for the latter's downfall.

The Socialists and moderate Liberals attack Dr. Hertling as a reactionary. Krupp's Rheinish organ is displeased with the appointment of a non-Prussian.

LATER. The *Wiener Zeitung* states that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, has accepted the German Chancellorship, with reservations.

FEAR OF AIR RAIDS AT COLOGNE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31. The German newspapers state that the stained glass windows of Cologne Cathedral are being replaced by ordinary glass, as a precaution against damage by air raids.

EAST AFRICA.

GERMANS EXPELLED FROM MAHANGE DISTRICT.

LONDON, Oct. 31. An official message from East Africa states that the Germans have been expelled from the Mahange district, towards the Luwero River. They abandoned two guns.

General Northey's troops occupied Liwale taking 24 German European prisoners.

The enemy's losses in the recent fighting at Tyangon, apart from the wounded, are estimated at 53 Europeans and 268 Askaris killed and 241 Europeans and 677 Askaris taken prisoners.

TURKS ENVELOPE BRITISH CAVALRY OUTPOST.

GALLANTRY OF LONDON YEOMANRY.

LONDON, Oct. 31. An official despatch from Egypt states that 3,000 Turks with twelve guns attacked our cavalry outposts on Saturday. Though outnumbered and enveloped, the London Yeomanry gallantly held the positions for six hours, until they were reinforced.

Their casualties were under 100 and the Turkish losses were heavy.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 31. The Admiralty announces that the shipping returns for the week ending October 27th are as follows:—

Arrivals.....2,285
Departures.....2,321
Vessels sunk (over 1,000 tons) 14
Vessels sunk (under 1,000 tons) 4
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 1

THE FORTHCOMING ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 31. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the forthcoming Allied Conference at Paris would deal with the conduct of the war and not the war aims, and would consider the general war situation and take further measures for the co-operation of the Allies.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN AMERICAN SHIPYARDS.

THEIR DISMISSAL ORDERED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. Hundreds of shipyard workers on the water front have been ordered to dismiss alien enemies before November 1st with a view to ending the numerous water front strikes.

THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—

The boisterous weather, yesterday afternoon, rendered infantry action practically impossible, and the troops were content with consolidating their morning gains, which are substantial and important.

On the left of the attack the Naval Brigade and the London Territorials struggled against well-nigh impossible weather odds and consequently they did not advance quite so successfully as the Canadians on the higher and better ground. The Canadians thoroughly recognise the home troops had the harder task and loudly praise their indomitability.

As an example of the bitter price the Germans are paying for their desperate defence of the Passchendaele ridge system, the Correspondent mentions it is ascertained that a company of reserve infantry went in 80 strong and came out with only one officer and four men of other ranks, unbound. In another case a battalion of Grenadiers, after concluding a spell of duty had only its adjutant and one man left. Such examples could be multiplied.

The Correspondent gives another interesting insight into the German mentality. During the course of a conversation with a captured enemy officer, after saying that the breaking of Belgian neutrality was justified by necessity, the officer added that his countrymen could not understand, now that the United States had entered the war and the Allies had nothing more to fear, why they refuse to take advantage of the comparatively easy passage to the Rhine which the invasion of Holland would offer.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 31. A German official message states that in addition to the main attack, the English, yesterday, attempted to advance at Gheluvelt but were driven back.

NO ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The hostile artillery was active during the night, attacking the positions we captured yesterday. There were no counter-attacks.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Major-General Bols, D.S.O., has been appointed Chief of Staff, by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE NORTH OF THE AISNE.

LONDON, Oct. 31. A French communiqué states:—To the north of the Aisne, the artillery struggle proceeded on the whole of the Vauxaillon-Finon sector and on our new positions in the region of Froimont Farm. Enemy aeroplanes dropped thirty bombs on Dunkirk. So far, no casualties or damage have been reported.

THE LUXBURG TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN INVASION OF BRAZIL PLANNED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Mr. Lansing has published the text of the Luxburg telegrams which are in the possession of the Brazilian Foreign Minister showing that a German invasion of Brazil and the Argentine was being planned, and revealing that Count Luxburg advised Berlin that it would be dangerous to foster the impression among the Brazilians that Germany was easy-going and good-natured, because the South Americans, "under a thin veneer, are Indians."

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

STILL UNSOLVED.

LONDON, Oct. 31. The crisis in Spain has not been solved. A dozen political leaders see the King every day, but without result. All attempts to form a coalition Cabinet have failed owing to the refusal of the leading parties to act together. Behind the parliamentary ferment is the dissatisfaction in the army with all the previous political combinations, which the army deems of getting the military interests of the country.

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

A LONDON CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 31. At a dinner at the Lyceum Club, celebrating the entry of China into the war, a letter from the American Ambassador was read in which he said:—"It means much to the United States and her Allies to have a clean judgment passed, by this ancient civilisation of Asia, on the aims and activities of Germany's assault on civilisation."

Viscount Bryce, in proposing Great Britain's welcome to China, said that it was China's glory that she felt the lofty moral call to all men and nations to take her stand on the side of right and justice. The most ancient people of the East, and the great Republic of the West, were now with Great Britain and they were confident of victory. He hoped that after the war, China would resume her free and peaceful progress and that her future would be worthy of her great and wonderful past.

The Chinese Minister (Mr. Alfred Sze), replying, said that all China's resources were at the disposal of the Allies to win the war, which more than ever demonstrated the greatness of Britain.

FRENCH STEAMER'S CREW DECORATED.

PARIS, Oct. 31. The Captain and several of the officers and crew of the steamer *Loire* have been decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* for defeating a submarine in a one and a half hour's fight in which 200 shells were fired. Whilst the *Loire* was proceeding to Archangel she picked up the crew of a torpedoed Norwegian ship whom she was taking to the Shetlands, when the submarine attacked her.

THE CHEMISTS' STRIKE AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31. The chemists' strike is causing a serious situation owing to the violence of the strikers towards a few chemists whom the strike committee permitted to work. The municipality has decided to open more shops.

SINN FEIN LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Ten Cork Sinn Fein leaders have been put into goal, for participation in the recent demonstrations, when 1,000 volunteers performed military evolutions.

COMPULSORY RATIONING FOR BRITAIN, IF NECESSARY.

LONDON, Oct. 31. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, had unhesitatingly recommended compulsory rationing, if necessary.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Silver is quoted at 46d. There is a scarcity of offers and the Market is firm.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 31. The Death is announced of Lord Londesborough.

ALBERT AND EDWARD MEDALS.

The King has been pleased to direct that a change shall be made in the design of the Albert Medal. Under the terms of the existing Royal Warrants these medals, which are in gold and bronze respectively, have hitherto been known as the Albert Medal of the First Class and the Albert Medal of the Second Class. These descriptions have been felt to be not altogether appropriate in the case of a medal for which the one qualification is that the recipient must have endangered his own life in endeavouring to save the lives of others, and his Majesty has therefore decided that the bronze medal, which is that awarded in most cases shall be in future called "the Albert Medal" simply, and that the higher degree of the decoration, which is given only for acts of extreme and heroic daring, shall be known as "the Albert Medal in Gold."

The same considerations apply to the bronze and silver Edward Medals which are given to persons who endanger their own lives in endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in connection with industrial employment, and which have hitherto been styled "the Edward Medal of the Second Class" and "the Edward Medal of the First Class." In future they are to be known as "the Edward Medal" and "the Edward Medal in Silver" respectively.

Royal Warrants have been issued to give effect to these decisions.

WHY IT BELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the world-to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by soothing the inflamed throat, and it gets rid of the cold, and does it quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

A successful operation, with limited objectives, was carried out this morning between the Ypres-Roulers railway and the Poperinghe-West Roosebeke Road. Important progress was made, despite the marshy ground, on the bulk of the front, the heavy rain and gales making communication with the troops extremely difficult.

The Canadians, on the right, despite fierce opposition, gained all their objectives on the main ridge, and reached the outskirts of Poperinghe. The fighting was most severe on the spur to the westward of the village, where five counter-attacks were beaten off.

The captured machine-guns were used with effect, in repelling these attacks.

The going was particularly bad on the left of the attack, flooded streams intercepting the low lying ground. None-the-less the Naval and London Territorial Battalions captured a number of fortified farms and strong points after heavy fighting.

The Gloucesters carried out a successful raid last night to the southeast of Gavrelle.

The Belgians were successful in a raid to the south of Dixmude and captured nineteen prisoners.

GATHERING IN THE FRUITS.

LONDON, Oct. 30. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—

The prisoners testify to the terrible effect of our artillery fire. The enemy lines were frequently without rations for two or three consecutive days.

To-day's prisoners will not be considered owing to the frontal nature of the attacks, and although the resistance is stiff, the enemy has seldom stayed to risk capture.

Altogether the day has been satisfactory. We have substantially bitten into the shrinking piece of ridge left in enemy possession. There has never been a series of operations more co-ordinated to secure a definite end than the present progressive battles in Flanders, the important strategic fruits of which are continually being gathered in.

BRITISH AVIATION ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 31. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our aeroplanes, on Monday, fired several thousand machine-gun rounds on the enemy in the trenches and on roads.

One hundred bombs were dropped on billets at Roulers and elsewhere. Four enemy machines were brought down and one was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Our machines, on Monday night, again attacked the railway station and lines around Saarluckchen. Bombs were seen to burst on factories and gas works, with excellent results. The weather was good and all our machines returned.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 31. A French communiqué reports:—The artillery duel was fairly active on the Bray-en-Laonnois and Hurtbais sectors, and on the left of the Meuse.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during a raid to the north-west of Rheims, taking twenty prisoners.

We bombed the railway stations at Lichterfelde and Glt in Belgium, and bombs were also dropped on Marziere-Metz, Longerville-Metz and Thionville. A big fire broke out at Marziere Station.

THE ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL.

THE DESTRUCTION AT GORIZIA.

ZURICH, Oct. 31. A telegram from the Austrian Headquarters to the *Zurich Post* graphically describes the Italian success in destroying the vital communications and depots of Gorizia. When the Austrian patrols entered the town the whole surroundings were illuminated by blazing bridges, magazines and stores. There was a long succession of explosions as one after another was blown up. The great railway bridge, and also street bridges were destroyed, and the whole area around the railway station was in flames.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S OPTIMISM.

SEPARATE PEACE WOULD BE AN HISTORICAL BLUNDER.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31. During the course of a speech in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Serakchenko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that it was imperative that Russia should not remain isolated. A separate peace would be an historical blunder, would bring a curse on the perpetrators, and would soon be followed by another war. The Central Powers had not been victorious and were now following the line of least resistance, devastating and stripping, owing to Russia's military weakness, any success was to be obtained. Even the terrible trials that had befallen us, even the present importance of our military situation, were justified in the general strategy.

ENEMY'S POLITICAL OBJECTIVES IN ITALY.

LONDON, Oct. 31. The evening papers again emphasise the soundness of General Smuts' reassuring perspective.

As regards the Italian situation, there is a growing belief that the misfortune may yet be turned to good account. The capture of Udine momentarily created a nasty feeling, but this reacted upon Reuter making an authoritative statement that the capture has not surprised the Italian military authorities, as the evacuation was effected some days ago. Reuter has confirmed the political nature of the enemy's objectives. He hopes to create in Italy another Russia, disaffecting troops and obtaining similar fraternising sterility on the front, with a view to forcing a separate peace. For weeks Austrian armies have been dropping immense quantities of literature in the Italian lines, depicting Italy as under the thumb of Britain and exhorting them troops to rebellion.

GERMAN PRESS AND PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 31. A semi-official report states that the German Press is discussing peace more than ever before, but the declarations are insincere. Germany is chiefly concerned with the perils of the economic situation, especially the blockade.

FRENCH MAILBOAT FOUNDERED.

PARIS, October 31. The mailboat *Messara*, running between Marseilles and Tunis, foundered with all aboard.

COMPLETE VICTORY OR NO PEACE.

A GERMAN WARNING TO PACIFISTS.

"Nothing amazes me more than that there should be people in England who imagine a lasting peace can be based upon an unconquered Germany."

This is the message aimed at pacifists and advocates of a compromise peace in the Allies' countries sent to the *New York Times* by a fugitive German, Dr. Hermann Rosemaier, formerly Political Editor of the *Berliner Morgenpost*. Herr Rosemaier, in a three-column telegram, graphically depicts the stubborn facts against which the idealists and others who imagine peace possible are dashing their heads. He declares that these idealists are doing as much harm to the world in general as the Russian extremists and the German agents. Among the stubborn facts he cites are the following:—

"The Prussian Junkers still have absolutely the upper hand in Germany. Their spirit inspires the officers of the Army, the higher Civil servants, the leading manufacturers and merchants, and even the wealthy farmers, who are bound to them by ties of interest and blood relationship. They dominate the country pastors and village schoolmasters, who are dependent on them for their livelihood."

"The intellectual classes, from university professors to students, are animated by the same military spirit and national aspirations as the Junkers, under whose thumb are also the humbler classes of Civil servants, composed largely of non-commissioned officers."

"The military associations, in which ex-soldiers unite, and the smaller newspapers see to it that the middle classes are all militarists and jingoists; while the working-man's Christian associations have contrived to get sections of the working classes into the clutches of the Junkers."

Herr Rosemaier effectively points out that all these classes are in favour of a German peace such as Herr von Bethmann's, which would be bound hand and foot to Germany, Serbia and Rumania, would be ruthlessly mutilated, French and Russian territory would be annexed, Germany's colonies and ships restored, and war indemnities paid by the Allies.

Such [says Herr Rosemaier] is the peace for which official Germany is striving, and which, by way of adding insult to injury, she declares would be an honourable peace for the Allies.

HOUSING BIG OFFICIALS.

At the recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements the Hon. Mr. Darbishire, in the course of a speech, referring to what he called a "less amusing subject—legal" than those he had previously discussed, said he thought it wrong that the Chief Justice of the Colony did not live in a house of his own. As he understood, the house at Nassim Hill was put into good order and condition at some considerable expense, in order to provide a home for the Chief Justice.

The question of the Chief Justice's residence was discussed by Mr. Darbishire, who held, and he felt that he would have the support of his hon. and learned friends, on his left (Mr. Elliott) that a hotel was not a place for the Chief Justice of a Colony like this to live in. If such a practice were carried out by other members of the civil service, they have the Colonial Secretary, whose love for aquatic sports was well known, occupying a suite at Sea View (The Colonial Secretary's New and Ringing up his Excellency at Keppel Harbour Hotel, where he had gone for two or three months in order to be near the golf links. (Laughter.)

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer's football player and the Chamberlain's Fair Maid. It is just this for a rub down after a long game. All ailments, however like a map and a strait and a dwelling are found in one thing—less than any other treatment. It is the only remedy for all ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee,
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TOWN PLANNING IN THE MALAY STATES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

In the F.M.S. Gazette appears the draft of an enactment entitled "The Town Improvement Bill." The Bill provides for the framing by Sanitary Boards of improvement schemes of various kinds, and for the prohibition of objectionable buildings from congestion of buildings and from insanitary dwellings.

The provisions of the Bill are modelled to a very great extent on Part III of the London Ordinance No. 19 of 1915. The Bill is a very important one, and it is to be hoped that it will be passed by the Government of the F.M.S. as soon as possible.

SHIPPING

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
FOR	STEAMERS	TO RAIL	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LEIAN	Nov. 2, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	SHENKING	Nov. 3, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Nov. 3, at 3 p.m.	
TIENSIN	CHICHOW	Nov. 4, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	CHEUNG	Nov. 5, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	SEKELANG	Nov. 8, at 3 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.
S.E., "LINTAN" and S.S., "SAULI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PARADEGERS, MAHS and BARCO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking Cargo on through Rills of Leding to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

PERMANENTLY CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans **TUESDAY,** 6th Oct. at 12 Noon.
HAITAN ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins **FRIDAY,** 9th Nov. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaka Pier).

For **FREIGHT** and **PASSAGE** apply to—
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SALGADO, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOI,
Kobe and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS PACIFIC)
"MANILA MARU" Thursday, 8th Nov. at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 20th Nov. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamau, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
\$ "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 4th Nov. at 10 a.m.
\$ "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 11th Nov. at 8 a.m.
\$ Calling at Tamau, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
\$ Oranizing Tamau and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the **SOON YIT WHARF**,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires; via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore
and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS:
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	SATURDAY , Nov. 3, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	TUESDAY , Nov. 6, Daylight.
MANTLA	TAISANG	MONDAY , Nov. 5, at 3 p.m.
MANTLA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY , Nov. 10, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. Details are temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Beretangs are also to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANTLA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hobeon when indecment offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Despatches to be taken on British Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chinko.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination a passport, and a photograph and description of address thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
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"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" of Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Willis	8,000	7th November.
Rembrandt	10,000	21st November.
Goenter	10,000	5th December.
To SINGAPORE and JAVA		
Rindant	8,000	3rd November.
Vondel	10,000	17th November.
Oranje	8,000	1st December.
Koningin der Nederlanden	12,000	15th December.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

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DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	Displacement.	SAILING DATES.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	TOKIWA MARU. Capt. Ogura.	Tons 15,130.	SATURDAY, 8th Dec. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU. Capt. Soyeda.	Tons 13,500.	(SATURDAY, 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & KOBE			
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU. Capt. Tozawa.	Tons 21,000.	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
	MISHIMA MARU. Capt. Nishimura.	Tons 15,000.	MONDAY, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
	CEYLON MARU. Capt. Tenda.	Tons 10,000.	SATURDAY, 3rd Nov.
	TAISEI MARU. Capt. Ogawa.	Tons 8,000.	FRIDAY, 9th Nov.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA			
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE			
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For dates of departure and further information apply to

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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**FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.**

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the "Esplanade" and/or extra-Boarding the Customs of the Hongkong and Kowloon, Wharf, and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at "Consignees' risk."

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 11th November, 1917 at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which no claims will be admitted.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after November, 6th, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Shippers are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 1917. 2250

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.			
Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.			
FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.			
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.			
Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.	
† NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th November.	
SHINYO MARU	25,000	23rd November.	
† PERSEA MARU	9,000	7th December.	
KOREA MARU	18,000	18th December.	
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th January.	
SIBERIA MARU	15,000		
† Omit call at Shanghai.			

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND SHANGHAI

THE Steamship
"NYPEON MARU,"

The above-named Steamship, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for re-contratimante, and to take it immediately delivery for alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 22nd November at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 24th November, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown where they will be examined on 28th November at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 20th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong Oct. 30 1917

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,
LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

BE Motor-ship

THE Motor-ship
"SELANDIA,"
 having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
 hereby informed that the Goods
 with the exception of Opium, Tobacco
 and Valuables, are being landed and
 stored at their risk into the hazardous
 and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
 Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon,
 where delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded or
 without intimation is received from the
 Consignees to-day requesting it to be
 landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the
 Goods have left the Godowns, and a
 goods remaining undelivered after the
 2nd of November will be subject to return.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
 Goods are to be left in the Godowns
 when they will be examined on the 5th
 of November at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the
 5th of November, 1917, or they will not
 be recognized.

No Marine Insurance will be effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned
 by the undersigned.

THORESEN & CO.
Agents.
 Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1917. 235

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

El. Steamship

"GLENGYLE"
This Steamship
having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the
warehouse and are at the disposal of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from
the warehouse, delivery may be obtained.
Notwithstanding by the 2nd November
at 10 A.M. he had time to send
all broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas on 2nd November, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival of the
cargo, after all papers are received.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917. 5324

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